





## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

We have continued reason to express our profound gratitude to the great Creator of all things for the numerous favors conferred upon us as a people. Blessed with genial seasons, the husbandman has his garners filled with abundance, and the necessities of life, not to speak of luxuries, abound in every direction. While in some other nations steady and industrious labor can hardly find the means of subsistence, the greatest evil which we have to encounter, is a surplus of production beyond the home demand, which seeks, and with difficulty finds, a partial market in other regions. The health of the people has been well preserved; and for the past year free institutions, the United States are rapidly advancing towards the consummation of the high destiny which an overruling Providence seems to have marked out for them. Exempt from domestic convulsion, and at peace with the world, we are left free to advance the happiness of the people. Such are the circumstances under which you now assemble in your respective chambers, and which should lead us to unite in praise and thanksgiving to that great Being who made us, and who preserves us a nation.

I congratulate you, fellow-citizens, on the happy change in the aspect of our foreign affairs since my last annual message. Causes of complaint at that time existed between the United States and Great Britain, which, attended by irritating circumstances, threatened most seriously the public peace. The difficulty of adjusting amicably the questions at issue between the two countries, was in no small degree augmented by the lapse of time since they had their origin. The opinion then formed by the Executive of the leading opinion in dispute, were frankly set forth in the Message at the opening of the late session. The appointment of a special minister by Great Britain to the United States with power to negotiate upon most of the points of difference, indicated a desire on her part amicably to adjust them, and that minister was met by the Executive in the same spirit which had dictated his mission. The Treaty concerning the fisheries, having been duly ratified by the two Governments, a copy, together with the correspondence which accompanied it, is herewith communicated. I trust that whilst you may see in it nothing objectionable, it may be the means of preserving, for an indefinite period, the amicable relations happily existing between the two Governments. The question of peace or war between the United States and Great Britain, is a question of the deepest interest, not only to ourselves, but to the civilized world, since it is scarcely possible that a war could exist between them without endangering the peace of Christendom. The immediate effect of the Treaty upon ourselves will be felt in the security afforded to mercantile enterprise, which, no longer apprehensive of interruption, adventures its speculations in the most distant seas, and, freighted with the diversified productions of every land, returns to bless our own. There is nothing in the treaty which, in the slightest degree, compromises the honor or dignity of either nation. Next to the settlement of the boundary line, which must always be a matter of difficulty between States as between individuals, the question which seemed to threaten the greatest embarrassment, was that connected with the African slave trade.

By the 10th article of the Treaty of Ghent it was expressly declared that "whereas the traffic in slaves is irreconcilable with the principles of humanity and justice; and whereas both His Majesty and the United States are desirous of continuing their efforts to promote its entire abolition, it is hereby agreed that both contracting parties shall use their best endeavors to accomplish so desirable an object." In the enforcement of the laws and treaty stipulations of Great Britain, a practice had threatened to grow upon the part of its cruisers of subjecting to visitation ships sailing under the American flag, which while it seriously involved our maritime rights, would subject to vexation a branch of our trade which was daily increasing, and which required the fostering care of the Government. And though Lord Aberdeen, in his correspondence with the American Envoys at London, expressly disclaimed all right to detain an American ship on the high seas, even if found with a cargo of slaves on board, and restricted the British pretension to a mere claim to visit and enquire, yet it could not well be discerned by the Executive of the United States how such a visit and enquire could be made without detention on the voyage and consequent interruption of the trade. It was regarded as the right of search, presented only in a new form, and expressed in different words; and I therefore felt it to be my duty distinctly to declare in my annual message to Congress, that no such concession could be made, and that the United States had both the will and ability to enforce their own laws and to protect their flag from being used for purposes wholly forbidden by those laws and obnoxious to the moral censure of the world.

Taking the Message as his letter of instructions, our then Minister at Paris felt himself required to assume the same ground in a remonstrance which he felt it to be his duty to present to M. Guizot, and through him to the King of the French, against what has been called the Quintuple treaty; and his conduct, in this respect, met with the approval of this Government. In close conformity with these views, the eighth article of the treaty was framed, which provides that "each nation shall keep aloof in the African seas a force not less than eighty guns, to act separately and apart, under instructions from their respective Governments, and for the enforcement of their respective laws and obligations." From this it will be seen that the ground assumed in the Message has been fully maintained, at the same time that the stipulations of the Treaty of Ghent are to be carried out in good faith by the two countries, and that all pretence is removed for interference with our commerce for any purpose whatever by a foreign government. While, therefore, the United States have no objection to the freedom of the seas, they have not thought proper to make that a pretext for avoiding a fulfillment of their treaty stipulations, or a ground for giving countenance to a trade repudiated by our laws. A similar arrangement by the other great powers could not fail to sweep from the ocean the slave trade, without the interpolation of any new principle into the maritime code. We may be permitted to hope that the example thus set will be followed by some, if not all of them. We thereby also afford suitable protection to the fair trader in those seas, thus fulfilling at the same time the dictates of a sound policy, and complying with the claims of justice and humanity.

It would have furnished additional cause for congratulation, if the treaty could have embraced all subjects calculated in future to lead to a better understanding between the two Governments. The territory of the United States, commonly called the Oregon Territory, lying on the Pacific Ocean, north of the 42d degree of latitude, to a portion of which Great Britain lays claim, begins to attract the attention of our fellow citizens, and the tide of population which has reclaimed what was so lately an unbroken wilderness, in those vast districts which stretch from the Rocky mountains to the Pacific Ocean. In advance of the acquisition of individual rights to these lands, sound policy dictates that every effort should be resorted to by the two Governments, to settle their respective claims. It became manifest at an early hour of the late negotiations, that any attempt for the time being satisfactory to determine those rights, would lead to a protracted discussion; which might embrace in its failure other more pressing matters, and the Executive did

not regard it as proper to waive all the advantages of an honorable adjustment of other difficulties of great magnitude and importance, because this, not so immediately pressing, stood in the way. Although the difficulty referred to may not for several years to come involve the peace of the two countries, yet I shall not fail to urge on Great Britain the importance of its early settlement. Nor will other matters of commercial importance to the two countries be overlooked; and I have good reason to believe that it will comply with the policy of England, as it does with that of the United States, to seize upon this moment, when most of the causes of irritation have passed away, to cement the peace and unity of the two countries by wisely removing all grounds of probable future collision.

With the other powers of Europe our relations continue on the most amicable footing. Treaties now existing with them should be rigidly observed, and every opportunity, compatible with the interests of the United States, should be seized upon to enlarge the basis of commercial intercourse. Peace with all the world is the true foundation of our policy, which can only be rendered permanent by the practice of equal and impartial justice to all. Our great desire should be to enter only into that rivalry which looks to the general good, in the cultivation of the sciences, the enlargement of the field for the exercise of the mechanical arts, and the spread of commerce—that great civilizer—to every land and sea. Carefully abstaining from interfering in all questions exclusively referring themselves to the political interests of Europe, we may be permitted to hope an equal exemption from the interference of European Governments, in what relates to the States of the American Continent.

On the 23d of April last, the commissioners on the part of the U. S., under the convention with the Mexican Republic, of the 11th of April, 1839, made to the proper department, a final report in relation to the proceedings of the commission. From this, it appears that the total amount awarded to the claimants by the commissioners and the umpire appointed under that convention, was two millions twenty-six thousand and seventy-nine dollars and sixty-eight cents. The arbitrator having considered that his functions were required by the convention to terminate at the same time with those of the commissioners, returned to the board, undecided for want of time, claims which had been allowed by the American Commissioners, to the amount of nine hundred and twenty-eight thousand six hundred and twenty dollars and eighty cents. Other claims, in which the amount sought to be recovered was three hundred and thirty-six thousand three hundred and thirty-seven dollars and five cents, were submitted to the board too late for its consideration. The Minister of the United States at Mexico, has been duly authorized to make demand for the payment of the awards according to the terms of the convention, and the provisions of the act of Congress of the 12th of June, 1840. He has also been instructed to communicate to the government of the United States in relation to those claims which were not disposed of according to the provisions of the convention, and all others of citizens of the United States against the Mexican Government.

He has also been furnished with other instructions, to be followed by him in case the Government of Mexico should not find itself in a condition to make present payment of the amount of the awards, in specie or its equivalent.

I am happy to be able to say that information, which is esteemed favorable both to a just satisfaction of the awards, and a reasonable provision for other claims, has been recently received from Mr. Thompson, the Minister of the United States, who has promptly and efficiently executed the instructions of his Government, in regard to this important subject.

The citizens of the United States who accompanied the late Texas expedition to Santa Fe, and who were wrongfully taken and held as prisoners of war in Mexico, have all been liberated. A correspondence has taken place between the Department of State and the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, upon the complaint of Mexico that citizens of the United States were permitted to give aid to the inhabitants of Texas in the war existing between her and that Republic. Copies of this correspondence are herewith communicated to Congress, together with letters on the subject, addressed to the diplomatic corps at Mexico, by the American Minister and the Mexican Secretary of State.

Mexico has thought proper to reciprocate the mission of the United States to that Government by accrediting to this a Minister of the same rank as that of the representative of the United States in Mexico. From the circumstances connected with his mission, favorable results are anticipated. It is so obviously to the interest of both countries as neighbors and friends that all just causes of mutual dissatisfaction should be removed, that it is to be hoped neither will omit or delay the employment of any practicable and honorable means to accomplish that end.

The affairs pending between this Government and several others of the States of this hemisphere, formerly under the dominion of Spain, have again, within the past year, been materially obstructed by the military revolutions and conflicts in those countries.

The ratifications of the treaty between the United States and the Republic of Ecuador, of the 13th of June, 1839, have been exchanged, and that instrument has been duly promulgated on the part of this Government. Copies are now communicated to Congress with the treaty, in order that the body to make such changes in the laws applicable to our intercourse with that Republic, as may be deemed requisite.

Provision has been made by the government of Chile for the payment of the claim on account of the illegal detention of the brig Warrior at Coquimbo, in 1820. This Government has reason to expect that other claims of our citizens against Chile, will be hastened to a final and satisfactory close.

The Empire of Brazil has not been altogether exempt from those convulsions which so constantly afflict the neighboring republics. Disturbances which recently broke out here, however, now understood to be quieted. But these occurrences, by threatening the stability of the Governments, or by causing incessant and violent changes in them, or in the persons who administer them, tend greatly to retard provisions or a just indemnity for losses and injuries suffered by the individual subjects or citizens of other States. The Government of the United States will feel it to be its duty, however, to consent to no delay, nor unavoidable in making satisfaction for wrongs and injuries sustained by its own citizens. Many years having in some cases, elapsed, a decisive and effectual course of proceeding will be demanded of the respective governments against whom claims have been preferred.

The vexatious, harassing and expensive war which so long prevailed with the Indian tribes inhabiting the peninsula of Florida, has happily been terminated—whereby our army has been relieved from a service of the most disagreeable character, and the Treasury from a large expenditure. Some casual outbreaks may occur, such as are incident to the close proximity of border settlers and the Indians—but these, as in all other cases, may be left to the care of the local authorities, aided, when occasion may require, by the forces of the United States. A sufficient number of troops will be maintained in Florida, so long as the remotest apprehensions of danger shall exist, yet their duties will be limited rather to the garrisoning of the necessary posts, than to the maintenance of active hostilities. It is to be hoped that a territory so long retarded in its growth, will now speedily recover from the evils incident to a protracted war, exhibiting in the increased amount of its rich productions, true evidence of returning wealth and prosperity. By

the practice of rigid justice towards the numerous Indian tribes residing within our territorial limits, and the exercise of a parental vigilance over their interests, protecting them against fraud and intrusion, and at the same time using every proper expedient to introduce among them the arts of civilized life, we may fondly hope not only to wean them from their love for war, but to inspire them with a love for peace and all its advantages. With several of the tribes great progress in civilizing them has already been made. The schoolmaster and the missionary are found side by side, the remnants of what were once numerous and powerful nations may yet be preserved as the builders up of a new name for themselves and their posterity.

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1842—exclusive of the amount deposited with the States, Trust Funds, and Indemnities—was \$230,493,69. The receipts into the Treasury during the three first quarters of the present year, from all sources amount to \$26,016,593, 75, of which more than fourteen millions were received from customs and about one million from the public lands. The receipts for the fourth quarter are estimated at nearly eight millions; of which four millions are expected from Customs, and three millions and a half from Loans and Treasury notes. The expenditures of the first three quarters of the present year exceed twenty-six millions; and those estimated for the fourth quarter amount to eight millions; and it is anticipated there will be a deficiency of half a million on the 1st of January next—but that the amount of outstanding warrants (estimated at \$500,000) will leave an actual balance of about \$224,000 in the Treasury. Among the expenditures of the year, are more than eight millions for the public debt, and \$600,000 on account of the distribution to the States of the proceeds of sales of the public lands.

The present tariff of duties was somewhat hastily and hurriedly passed near the close of the late session of Congress. That it should have defects, can, therefore, be surprising to no one. To remedy such defects as may be found to exist in many of its numerous provisions, will not fail to claim your serious attention. It may well merit enquiry, whether the exaction of all duties in cash does not call for the introduction of a system which has been highly beneficial in countries which it has been adopted. I refer to the Warehousing System. The first and most prominent effect which it would produce, would be to protect the market alike against redundant or deficient supplies of foreign fabrics—both of which, in the long run are injurious as well to the manufacturer as the importer. The quantity of goods in store, being at all times readily known, it would enable the importer to regulate his purchases with accuracy, to ascertain the actual wants of the market, and to regulate himself accordingly. If, however, he should fall into error by importing an excess above the public wants, he could readily correct its evils by availing himself of the benefits and advantages of the system thus established. In the storehouse, the goods imported would await the demands of the market, and the importer would be governed by the fixed principles of demand and supply. Thus an approximation would be made to a steadiness and uniformity of price, which, if attainable, would conduce to the decided advantage of mercantile and mechanical operations.

The apprehension may be well entertained that without something to ameliorate the rigor of cash payment, the entire import trade may fall into the hands of a few wealthy capitalists in each country, and in Europe. The small importer, who requires all the money he can raise for investments abroad, and who can but ill afford to pay the lowest duty, would have to subvert in advance a portion of his funds in order to pay the duties, and would lose the interest upon the amount thus paid for all the time the goods might remain unsold, which might absorb his property, and he might, abroad, as well as at home, would thus possess after a short time, an almost exclusive monopoly of the import trade, and laws designed for the benefit of all would thus operate for the benefit of the few—a result wholly unbecoming with the spirit of our institutions, and anti-republican in all its tendencies. The Warehousing system, by enabling the public to purchase in cash, and to select his own time for offering his goods for sale. A profitable portion of the carrying trade in articles entered for the benefit of drawback, must also be most seriously affected, without the adoption of some expedient to relieve the cash system. The Warehousing system would afford that relief, since the carrier would have a safe receipt for the goods, and could, without advancing the duty, reship them at night, abroad, as well as at home, would thus possess after a short time, an almost exclusive monopoly of the import trade, and laws designed for the benefit of all would thus operate for the benefit of the few—a result wholly unbecoming with the spirit of our institutions, and anti-republican in all its tendencies.

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There has been an increase of revenue equal to \$166,000 for the year 1842 over that of 1841, with, out, as it is believed, any addition having been made to the number of letters and newspapers transmitted through the mails. The Post Office laws have been honestly administered, and fidelity has been observed in accounting for, and paying over by the subordinates of the Department, the moneys which have been received. For the details of the service, I refer you to the report.

I flatter myself that the exhibition thus made of the condition of the public administration will serve to convince you that every proper attention has been paid to the interests of the country by those who have been called to the heads of the different Departments. The reduction in the annual expenditures of the Government already accomplished, furnishes a sure evidence that economy in the application of the public moneys is regarded as a paramount duty.

At peace with all the world—the personal liberty of the citizen sacredly maintained, and his rights secured under political institutions deriving all their authority from the direct sanction of the people—with a soil fertile almost beyond example, and a country blessed with every diversity of climate and production, what remains to be done in order to advance the happiness and prosperity of such a people? Under ordinary circumstances this enquiry could readily be answered.

The best that probably could be done for a people inhabiting such a country, would be to fortify their peace and security in the prosecution of their various pursuits, by guarding them against invasion from without, and violence from within. The rest, for the greater part, might be left to their own energy and enterprise. The chief embarrassments which at the moment exhibit themselves, have arisen from overaction; and the most difficult task which remains to be accomplished, is that of correcting and overcoming its effects.

Between the years 1833 and 1838, additions were made to bank capital and bank issues, in the form of notes designed for circulation, to an extent enormously great. The question seemed to be, not how the best currency could be provided, but in what manner the greatest amount of bank paper could be put in circulation. Thus a vast amount of what was called money, since, for the time being, it answered the purposes of money, was thrown upon the country; an over issue which was attended, as a necessary consequence, by an extravagant increase of the prices of all articles of property, the spread of a speculative mania all over the country, and has finally ended in a general indebtedness on the part of States and individuals, the prostration of public and private credit, a depreciation in the market value of real and personal estate, and has left large districts of country almost entirely without any circulating medium.

In view of the fact that, in 1830, the whole bank note circulation within the United States amounted to but \$61,323,693, according to the Treasury statements, and that an addition had been made therein of the enormous sum of \$88,000,000 in seven years, (the circulation on January 1, 1837, being stated at \$149,185,890,) aided by the great facilities afforded in obtaining loans from European capitalists, who were seized with the same speculative

mania which prevailed in the United States—and the large importations of funds from abroad; the result of stock sales and loans—no one can be surprised at the apparent but substantial state of prosperity which every where prevailed over the land; while as little cause of surprise should be felt at present prostration of everything, and the ruin which has befallen so many of our fellow-citizens in the sudden withdrawal from circulation of so large an amount of bank issues, since 1837—exceeding as is believed, the amount added to the paper currency for a similar period antecedent to 1837, it ceases to be a matter of astonishment that such extensive shipwreck should have been made of private fortunes, or that difficulties should exist in meeting their engagements on the part of the debtor States. A part from which, if there be taken into account the immense losses sustained in the dishonor of numerous banks, it is less a matter of surprise that insolvency should have visited many of our fellow-citizens, than that so many should have escaped the blighting influence of the times.

In the solemn conviction of these truths, and with an ardent desire to meet the pressing necessities of the country, I felt it to be my duty to cause to be submitted to you at the commencement of your late session, the plan of an Exchequer, the whole power and duty of maintaining which, in purity and vigor, was to be exercised by the Representatives of the People themselves. It was proposed to place it under the control and direction of a Treasury Board, to consist of three Commissioners, whose duty it should be to see that the law of its creation was faithfully executed, and that the great end, of supplying a paper medium of exchange, at all times convertible into gold and silver, should be attained.—The Board thus constituted, was given such permanency as should be imparted to it, without endangering the proper share of responsibility which should attach to all public agents. In order to insure all the advantages of a well-matured experience, the Commissioners were to hold their offices for the respective periods of four, four, and two years, thereby securing at all times in the management of the Exchequer, the services of two men of experience; and to place them in a condition to exercise perfect independence of mind and action, it was provided that their removal should only take place for actual incapacity or infidelity to the trust, and to be followed by the President with an exposition of the causes of such removal, should it occur.

It was proposed to establish subordinate boards in each of the States, under the same restrictions and limitations of the power of removal, which with the central board, should receive, safely keep, and disburse the public moneys; and in order to furnish a sound paper medium of exchange, the Exchequer should retain of the revenues of the Government a sum not to exceed \$5,000,000 in specie, to be set apart as required by its operations, and to pay the public creditor at his own option, either in specie or Treasury notes of denominations not less than one and one-half dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars, which notes should be redeemed at the several places of issue, to be receivable at all times and every where in payment of Government dues; with a restraint upon such issue of bills that the same should not exceed the maximum of \$15,000,000. In order to guard against all the hazards incident to fluctuations in trade, the Secretary of the Treasury was invested with authority to issue \$5,000,000 of Government stock, should the same at any time be regarded as necessary, in order to place beyond hazard the prompt redemption of the bills which might be thrown into circulation. Thus in fact making the issue of \$15,000,000 of Exchequer bills, rest substantially on \$10,000,000; and keeping in circulation never more than one and one-half dollars for every dollar in specie. When to this it is added that the bills are not only everywhere receivable in Government dues, but that the Government itself would be bound for their ultimate redemption, no rational doubt can exist that the paper which the Exchequer would furnish, would readily enter into general circulation, and be maintained at all times at or above par with gold and silver; thereby realizing the great want of the age, and fulfilling the wishes of the People.

In order to reimburse the Government the expenses of the plan, it was proposed to invest the Exchequer with the limited authority to deal in bills of exchange, unless prohibited by the State in which an agency might be situated, having on file thirty days to run, and resting on a fair and sound basis. The Legislative branch of the Government might be so plainly announced as to avoid all pretext for partiality or favoritism. It was furthermore proposed to invest this Treasury Agent with authority to receive on deposit, to a limited amount, the specie funds of individuals, and to grant certificates therefor, to be redeemed on presentation, under the idea, which is believed to be well founded, that such certificates would come in aid of the Exchequer bills in supplying a safe and ample paper circulation. Or, if in place of the contemplated dealings in exchange, the Exchequer should be authorized not only to exchange its bills for actual deposits of specie, but for specie or its equivalent to sell drafts, charging therefor a small but reasonable premium, I cannot doubt but that the benefits of the law would be speedily manifested in the revival of the credit trade and business of the whole country. Entertaining this opinion, it becomes my duty to urge its adoption upon Congress, by reference to the strongest considerations of the public interests, with such alterations in its details as Congress may in its wisdom see fit to make.

I am well aware that this proposed alteration & amendment of the laws establishing the Treasury Department has encountered various objections, and that among others it has been proposed, that Government Bank of fearful and dangerous ordinary powers. It purports to do no more than pay the debts of the Government with redeemable paper of the Government, in which respect it accomplishes precisely what the Treasury does daily at this time, in issuing to the public creditors, the Treasury notes which under law, it is authorized to issue. It has no resemblance to an ordinary Bank, as it furnishes no profits to private stockholders, and lends no capital to individuals. If it be objected that the Government Bank, and the objection be available—then should all the laws in relation to the Treasury be repealed, and the capacity of the Government to collect what is due to it, or pay what it owes, be abrogated.

This is the chief purpose of the proposed Exchequer; and surely if, in the accomplishment of a purpose so essential, it affords a sound circulating medium to the country and facilities to trade, it should be regarded as no slight recommendation of it to public consideration. Properly controlled by the provisions of law, it can run into no dangerous evil, nor can any abuse arise under it but such as the Legislature itself will be answerable for, if it be tolerated; since it is but the creature of the law, and is susceptible at all times of modification, amendment or repeal, at the pleasure of Congress. I know that it has been objected that the system would be liable to be abused by the Legislature, by whom alone it could be altered, in the party conflicts of the day. That such abuse would manifest itself in a change of the law which would authorize an excessive issue of paper for the purpose of inflating prices and winning popular favor.

To that it may be answered, that the ascription of such a motive to Congress is altogether gratuitous and inadmissible. The theory of our institutions would lead us to a different conclusion. But a perfect security against proceeding so recklessly would be found to exist in the very nature of things. The political party which should be so inclined to such an expedient, would inevitably meet with final overthrow in the fact that, the moment the paper ceased to be convertible into specie, or otherwise promptly redeemed, it would become

worthless, & would, in the end dishonor the Gov't, involve the people in ruin, and such political party in hopeless disgrace. At the same time, such a view involves the utter impossibility of furnishing any currency other than that of the precious metals; for, if the government itself cannot rely on the temptation of excessive paper issues, when would most strongly operate? The people would have to blame none but themselves for any injury their agents would be the wrong-doers, and they the passive spectators.

There can be but three kinds of public currency: 1st, Gold and silver. 2d, The paper of State institutions; or, 3d, A representative of the precious metals, provided by the General Government, or under its authority. The Sub-Treasury system, rejected the last in any form; and as it was believed that no reliance could be placed on the issues of local institutions, for the purposes of general circulation, it necessarily and unavoidably adopted specie as the exclusive currency for its own use. And this must ever be the case unless one or the other kinds be used.

The choice, in the present state of public sentiment, lies between an exclusive specie currency on the one hand, and Government issues of some kind on the other. That these issues cannot be made by a chartered institution, is supposed to be conclusively settled. They must be made, directly by Government agents. For several years past they have been thus made in the form of Treasury notes, and have answered a valuable purpose. Their usefulness has been limited by their being transient and temporary; their ceasing to bear interest at given periods, necessarily causes their speedy return, and thus retards the progress of circulation, and being used only in the disbursements of Government, they cannot reach those points where they are most required. By rendering their use permanent, to the moderate extent already mentioned, by offering no inducement for their return, and by exchanging them for coin and other objects, they will constitute, to a certain extent, the general currency of the country. And this is the Exchequer plan, so far as it may operate in furnishing a currency.

I cannot forego the occasion to urge its importance to the credit of the Government in a financial point of view. The great necessity of resorting to every proper and becoming expedient in order to place the Treasury on a footing of the highest respectability, is entirely obvious. The credit of the Government may be regarded as the very soul of the government itself—a principle of vitality without which all its movements are languid, and all its operations embarrassed. In this spirit the Executive felt itself bound by the most imperative sense of duty to submit to Congress a plan, which, by the propriety of making a specific pledge of redemption, as the basis for the negotiation of the loans authorized to be contracted. I then thought that such an application of the public domain would, without doubt, have placed at the command of the Government ample funds to relieve the Treasury from the temporary embarrassments under which it has been laboring, and which it has suffered a considerable shock in consequence of the large indebtedness of the States and the temporary inability of some of them to meet the interest of their debts. The utter and disastrous prostration of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, had contributed largely to increase the sentiment of distrust by reason of the loss and ruin sustained by the holders of its stock, a large portion of whom were foreigners, and many of whom were alike ignorant of the political organization and of our actual responsibilities.

It was the anxious desire of the Executive that in the effort to negotiate the loan abroad, the American negotiator might be able to point the money lender to the fund mortgaged for the redemption of the principal and interest of any loan he might contract, and thereby vindicate the Government from the charge of bad faith or inability to meet its engagements. Congress differed from the Executive in this view of the subject. It became, nevertheless, the duty of the Executive to resort to every expedient in its power to negotiate the authorized loan. After a failure to do so in the American market, a citizen of high character and talent was sent to Europe, with no other success; and thus the mortifying spectacle has been presented of the inability of this Government to obtain a loan so small as not in the whole to amount to more than one fourth of its ordinary annual income; at a time when the Governments of Europe, although involved in debt, and with their subjects heavily burdened with taxation, readily obtain loans of any amount at a greatly reduced rate of interest.

It would be unprofitable to look further into this anomalous state of things, but I cannot conclude without adding that, for a Government which has paid off its debts of two years with the largest warlike power of Europe, and now owing a debt which it is unable to pay, and now with its largest resources; a Government the strongest in the world, because emanating from the people, and freely ruled by the will of a great and free people, and whose fidelity to its engagements has never been questioned; for such a Government to have tendered to the capitalists of other countries an opportunity for a small investment of their money, and to have failed, in the most unbecoming manner, to obtain a loan so small as not in the whole to amount to more than one fourth of its ordinary annual income; at a time when the Governments of Europe, although involved in debt, and with their subjects heavily burdened with taxation, readily obtain loans of any amount at a greatly reduced rate of interest.

I am well aware that this proposed alteration & amendment of the laws establishing the Treasury Department has encountered various objections, and that among others it has been proposed, that Government Bank of fearful and dangerous ordinary powers. It purports to do no more than pay the debts of the Government with redeemable paper of the Government, in which respect it accomplishes precisely what the Treasury does daily at this time, in issuing to the public creditors, the Treasury notes which under law, it is authorized to issue. It has no resemblance to an ordinary Bank, as it furnishes no profits to private stockholders, and lends no capital to individuals. If it be objected that the Government Bank, and the objection be available—then should all the laws in relation to the Treasury be repealed, and the capacity of the Government to collect what is due to it, or pay what it owes, be abrogated.

This is the chief purpose of the proposed Exchequer; and surely if, in the accomplishment of a purpose so essential, it affords a sound circulating medium to the country and facilities to trade, it should be regarded as no slight recommendation of it to public consideration. Properly controlled by the provisions of law, it can run into no dangerous evil, nor can any abuse arise under it but such as the Legislature itself will be answerable for, if it be tolerated; since it is but the creature of the law, and is susceptible at all times of modification, amendment or repeal, at the pleasure of Congress. I know that it has been objected that the system would be liable to be abused by the Legislature, by whom alone it could be altered, in the party conflicts of the day. That such abuse would manifest itself in a change of the law which would authorize an excessive issue of paper for the purpose of inflating prices and winning popular favor.

To that it may be answered, that the ascription of such a motive to Congress is altogether gratuitous and inadmissible. The theory of our institutions would lead us to a different conclusion. But a perfect security against proceeding so recklessly would be found to exist in the very nature of things. The political party which should be so inclined to such an expedient, would inevitably meet with final overthrow in the fact that, the moment the paper ceased to be convertible into specie, or otherwise promptly redeemed, it would become

worthless, & would, in the end dishonor the Gov't, involve the people in ruin, and such political party in hopeless disgrace. At the same time, such a view involves the utter impossibility of furnishing any currency other than that of the precious metals; for, if the government itself cannot rely on the temptation of excessive paper issues, when would most strongly operate? The people would have to blame none but themselves for any injury their agents would be the wrong-doers, and they the passive spectators.

There can be but three kinds of public currency: 1st, Gold and silver. 2d, The paper of State institutions; or, 3d, A representative of the precious metals, provided by the General Government, or under its authority. The Sub-Treasury system, rejected the last in any form; and as it was believed that no reliance could be placed on the issues of local institutions, for the purposes of general circulation, it necessarily and unavoidably adopted specie as the exclusive currency for its own use. And this must ever be the case unless one or the other kinds be used.

The choice, in the present state of public sentiment, lies between an exclusive specie currency on the one hand, and Government issues of some kind on the other. That these issues cannot be made by a chartered institution, is supposed to be conclusively settled. They must be made, directly by Government agents. For several years past they have been thus made in the form of Treasury notes, and have answered a valuable purpose. Their usefulness has been limited by their being transient and temporary; their ceasing to bear interest at given periods, necessarily causes their speedy return, and thus retards the progress of circulation, and being used only in the disbursements of Government, they cannot reach those points where they are most required. By rendering their use permanent, to the moderate extent already mentioned, by offering no inducement for their return, and by exchanging them for coin and other objects, they will constitute, to a certain extent, the general currency of the country. And this is the Exchequer plan, so far as it may operate in furnishing a currency.

I cannot forego the occasion to urge its importance to the credit of the Government in a financial point of view. The great necessity of resorting to every proper and becoming expedient in order to place the Treasury on a footing of the highest respectability, is entirely obvious.

The credit of the Government may be regarded as the very soul of the government itself—a principle of vitality without which all its movements are languid, and all its operations embarrassed. In this spirit the Executive felt itself bound by the most imperative sense of duty to submit to Congress a plan, which, by the propriety of making a specific pledge of redemption, as the basis for the negotiation of the loans authorized to be contracted. I then thought that such an application of the public domain would, without doubt, have placed at the command of the Government ample funds to relieve the Treasury from the temporary embarrassments under which it has been laboring, and which it has suffered a considerable shock in consequence of the large indebtedness of the States and the temporary inability of some of them to meet the interest of their debts. The utter and disastrous prostration of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, had contributed largely to increase the sentiment of distrust by reason of the loss and ruin sustained by the holders of its stock, a large portion of whom were foreigners, and many of whom were alike ignorant of the political organization and of our actual responsibilities.

It was the anxious desire of the Executive that in the effort to negotiate the loan abroad, the American negotiator might be able to point the money lender to the fund mortgaged for the redemption of the principal and interest of any loan he might contract, and thereby vindicate the Government from the charge of bad faith or inability to meet its engagements. Congress differed from the Executive in this view of the subject. It became, nevertheless, the duty of the Executive to resort to every expedient in its power to negotiate the authorized loan. After a failure to do so in the American market, a citizen of high character and talent was sent to Europe, with no other success; and thus the mortifying spectacle has been presented of the inability of this Government to obtain a loan so small as not in the whole to amount to more than one fourth of its ordinary annual income; at a time when the Governments of Europe, although involved in debt, and with their subjects heavily burdened with taxation, readily obtain loans of any amount at a greatly reduced rate of interest.

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There has been recently found, says a Belgian journal, amongst a heap of old books, purchased at St. Trond, the sixth known copy of the first Bible printed at Mentz.

WASHINGTON, December, 1842.

JOHN TYLER.



## THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI.

Wednesday, December 14, 1842.

## Public Documents.

The Messages of the President and Governor have left little room for editorial. The President tells a good tale about his administration, and seems anxious to propitiate the Democrats.

## Remember

That this is now a crisis in the affairs of the Philanthropist. Its life depends solely on the punctuality of subscribers. Send in your monies.

## The Brown County Convention.

Will meet Thursday, the 22nd of this month. Mr. Lewis will be there. Are the friends there up and doing?

## Congress.

Congress met on the 5th of December, but there was no quorum in the Senate. In the House, Mr. Adams gave notice that on the following day he would move a resolution for the repeal of the 21st rule.

## Don't Forget

Our State Liberty Convention, to be held at Columbus, two weeks from to-day, Wednesday, December 28th.

## The Black Act.

The bill for the repeal of this act, which passed the lower House, was opposed by Byington and McNulty.

## The Good Faith of Ohio.

The most gratifying thing in Governor Corwin's message, is the announcement that the interest of the public debt of Ohio has been punctually paid, and that the instalment to become due January 1st 1843, will be promptly discharged. Better for the people to submit to any amount of taxation than have the State fail in its obligations. When once the bonds of public faith are relaxed, the evil example is felt by the individual, and the whole community is deteriorated.

## Joseph Bryant.

Our friend, Joseph Bryant, of Bethany, Va., was indicted, as the reader will recollect, last spring, for harboring a runaway slave. His trial came on lately in Wheeling, and resulted in his acquittal, the jury having been out only a few minutes. The popular feeling, it is said, was strong in his favor. Mr. Bryant is a brother-in-law of Alexander Campbell, and one of the most respectable citizens of Brooke co. Mr. Bryant is not to be deterred from doing his duty by all the terrors of Lynch law or Statute law.

## Insincerity.

It would seem as if, by the constant reiteration that this is a free country, that here the democratic principle is exemplified in all its fullness; the American people designed to impose upon themselves as well as the world. Governor Corwin in his message, published to day, uses the following language:

"The unsuccessful efforts of men in past ages to assert and maintain equal rights, concur in furnishing evidence of the truth of this great principle in the science of Government. In Ohio, every citizen who has attained to majority, after a short residence in the State, and who has been charged with, or paid taxes, is armed with the right of suffrage. Our fundamental law, therefore, and the general legislation of the State, have all been made to wear the same aspect; they each regard all men as equal, and seek to extend to all an equal amount ('of good.')

In proof of all which, following out the idea of the Governor, we may remark that the fundamental law, excludes from the right of suffrage all colored men in the State; and the general legislation, with a still greater regard for equal rights, excludes all such men from the right of testimony, and the privilege of the common school system, and denies to them, under circumstances where their right to liberty is in jeopardy the right of trial by jury.

Shame, shame, upon Governor Corwin for penning a paragraph so utterly devoid of truth! It is evident, either that he does not believe colored people are human beings—or that, they occupy so small a share in his thoughts, that he absolutely forgot, while writing, the existence of such a people among us—or that, he is willing to impose a falsehood on himself and others.

Suppose instead of such an ad captandum speech, he had written as follows:

"The theory of our institutions contemplates the natural equality of rights of all human beings. But, so far, our practice has contradicted the theory, in the exclusion by the fundamental law of the State from the right of suffrage, of a certain class of persons, merely on account of their color—and their oppression in numerous ways by proscriptive laws. I feel it my duty to call the attention of the legislature to this subject, and urge upon them the necessity of taking immediate steps, for the repeal of those barbarous, anti-republican statutes & for reforming the legislation of the State generally, so as to make it conformable to the great principle of equality of rights, and regardful of the good of all, without distinction of class or color."

This would have been manly. Judge King would thus have spoken, if he had been elected—but in vain may we look for such consistent, courageous democracy in any whig or democratic candidates you may choose.

## The Proceedings of the Senate, in Secret Session.

We give extracts in another column from the proceedings of the Senate on the treaty, in secret session. It will be seen that throughout there was a fixed determination to ratify the treaty—Southern Senators were as loth to throw obstacles in the way as any other.

Mr. Benton introduced a resolution, for an amendment, stipulating the right of the vessels of the U. States driven by tempest or carried by

violence into any of the British West India Islands, to depart from the same, with their contents, of persons and property, with all convenient despatch and after receiving the hospitable treatment due to misfortune. This resolution presented the very point on which Mr. Calhoun had insisted in his celebrated resolutions, and to which he had committed the Senate. And yet, after debate, the resolution was rejected by a vote of 27 yeas, 11 yeas.—Mr. Calhoun himself voting with the yeas. He was wise enough to see that there could be no treaty with such an amendment, and without a treaty there must be war, in which event slavery would go by the board.

## Important Movement.

A new paper has recently been started at Lowell, Mass., by J. Horton and Orange Scott, editors, and proprietors, to be called the "True Wesleyan," and to take the place of Zion's Watchman. Its motto is, "first pure then peaceable;" and such, we doubt not, will be its policy. Horton and Scott have great souls, and will shrink from no reform, for fear of agitation. Their motto is a fair illustration of their characters. We shall never forget the heroism and power, with which Scott stood up in the General Conference of 1836, held in Cincinnati, amidst hosts of enemies, in behalf of the Right. We wish these devoted men all the success in their new undertaking, which lofty aims and pure purposes deserve. The first number of the paper, bearing date, the 7th Jan., 1843, the time at which its regular publication will commence, contains the withdrawal of Jonathan Horton, Orange Scott, and La Roy Sunderland, from the Methodist Episcopal Church, with their reasons for the step—which are mainly:—

"1. That the M. E. Church is not only a slave-holding, but a slavery-defending church.  
"2. The government of the M. E. Church contains principles not laid down in the Scriptures, nor recognized in the usages of the primitive church—principles which are subversive of the rights, both of ministers and members.  
"These men have already taken steps for the organization of a new church, on anti-slavery principles, as it regards both communion and government."

## A PROUD DECLARATION.

The Hon. Mr. Preston, Senator from South Carolina, in denying the charge that he said in his place "that if an abolitionist were found in South Carolina, he would inevitably be hung, in spite of the protection of this or any other Government," said: "the unjustifiable and ferocious sentiment attributed to me would have been particularly inexcusable in a Representative from South Carolina, whose history I believe is not sullied by a single act of popular violence."—Boston Mail.

A correspondent desires us to say, in reference to the "proud boast" of Mr. Preston, that South Carolina had never been the theatre of popular violence, that years since, the Post Office at Charleston was rifled by a "large and respectable" mob of a lot of Abolition newspapers and documents, directed to other cities, which were taken to the street and burnt. This accords with our own recollection.—N. Y. Tribune.

Also, about the same time, a lynch committee was organized in Charleston, with an Ex-Governor of the State, for chairman, with met openly, and published its proceedings in the papers of the city.

Also, about the same time, Bishop England came very near being lynched, on suspicion of abolition taint.

Also, a little before, a man who had for some cause fallen under public displeasure, was seized by the mob, pumped upon, tarred, feathered and ridden on a rail, in broad day, in the streets of Charleston.

Also, a few years since, Mr. Kendall, a respectable pastor of a Seceder church in South Carolina, was set upon by certain chivalrous slaveholders, (because he had read in his church in obedience to the General Assembly an anti-slavery document from that body,) dragged out of his pulpit, tarred and feathered.

Mr. Preston could not have been ignorant of these scenes of violence, when he uttered his proud boast.

## A False Position.

The uniform policy of the American Anti-Slavery Society, as of all other abolition societies, has been to condemn those ecclesiastical organizations which support slavery, and approve of the action of those which proscribe it. And the societies as such, inflict their censure, or bestow their approbation.

Those societies, as such, have uniformly denounced the whig and democratic parties, as servile to the interests of slavery.

Were the whig party to reform on this point—to become thoroughly anti-slavery in its politics, to adopt the policy of always setting up anti-slavery candidates, those societies, as such, would not hesitate to pass resolutions approving of its course of action in this particular. Do I misrepresent the position of the anti-slavery societies? Will the accomplished editor of the National Anti-Slavery Standard please answer? Will Mr. J. A. Collins give me the benefit of his opinion?

Meantime, I assert, that such has been the uniform policy of all anti-slavery societies; and such would be their policy in the case I have supposed, in relation to the whig party.

Now, let us suppose that two, three or seven thousand persons, believing it a duty to exercise political rights, and assuming that both the whig and democratic organizations were radically pro-slavery, should draw off from both, agree to carry out anti-slavery principles in a political way, as far as their political rights extended, and to select candidates for office, who should fully represent anti-slavery principles—repudiating the whole theory and practice of political pro-slaveryism—what might reasonably be expected of anti-slavery societies? Regarding their position in relation to political and ecclesiastical organizations, hitherto—and what their policy would be were either whig or democratic party to become thoroughly anti-slavery, we might reasonably expect their approval of the action of such a class of politicians, so far as it concerned slavery. Should they on the contrary, array themselves in violent opposition to these two, three or seven thousand persons, and condemn their action, or by any artifice or trickery of speech or resolution, place this class of men, acting politically to the extent of their political rights against slavery, on the same level with the two pro-slavery parties, we

should perceive at once, that their policy would be absurd and wrong. Will any one contradict this?

Now, we ask the friends and members of the Ohio American Anti-slavery society—we ask its Executive Committee, and our respected friend, Dr. Brooke, its Corresponding Secretary, whether the following resolution, passed at the Convention of the Ohio American Anti-slavery Society, held at Cadiz, October 18, 1842, meets with their approbation, and will be sustained by them, as indicating the future policy of the Society.

"Resolved, That while we declare it to be the duty of abolitionists to carry their principles with them to the polls, the Ohio American Society, as such, is no more bound to approve or condemn the Liberty party, than it is bound to approve or condemn the Whig or Democratic party."

A more unjust resolution was never framed—we will not say, adopted.

This Convention places the Liberty, Whig, and Democratic parties on the same level in relation to slavery. Is this just?

It asserts that it is no more bound to approve the Liberty party, which is notoriously carrying out all the principles of the Convention, so far as they respect politics, than the Whig and Democratic parties, which are characterized by systematic violation of these principles. Is this just, reasonable, generous?

Let us carry out the policy of the resolution.

"Resolved, That while we declare it to be the duty of our legislators to carry anti-slavery principles into all their legislation, the Ohio American Society, as such, is no more bound, to approve or condemn an anti-slavery legislator, than a pro-slavery legislator."

How would that sound? No more bound to approve John Quincy Adams, than Daniel Webster, eh?

Try it again.  
"Resolved, That while we declare it to be the duty of abolitionists to carry their principles with them into the church, the Ohio American Society, as such, is no more bound to approve or condemn an anti-slavery church, than a pro-slavery church."

How does that sound? Why, the same Convention passed a strong resolution against pro-slavery churches; and a Convention of the same Society at Oakland, adopted another, approving of the conduct of those churches, which had borne a faithful testimony against slavery.

It may be urged that the Liberty party does not faithfully carry anti-slavery principles to politics. Few will venture this objection. Let us, however, admit what we by no means believe, that it does not go quite so far in applying such principles as it ought, the most capacious will concede, that in this respect, it is immeasurably in advance of the two pro-slavery parties. Is it then to be put in the same category with them? Ought not the Society to approve of it, so far as it is faithful in anti-slavery action? Do not all our societies pass resolutions lauding John Quincy Adams? and yet, Mr. Adams fails far short of the anti-slavery standard of the Liberty party.

The Liberty men of Ohio will not feel free to attend the conventions of any society, which would deliberately insult them, by classing them, with pro-slavery politicians. But we do not believe the Ohio American Society would inflict such an insult. The resolution, we presume, was passed without a full view of its bearings; and we do hope that the Society will take occasion speedily to place itself in its true position. Our heart's desire is to do all in our power to maintain harmony among the friends of Liberty in this State. Were the Ohio Anti-Slavery Society to do or say anything hostile to the Liberty movement, we should certainly condemn it. Were it to pass resolutions injurious to its younger sister, the Ohio American Anti-Slavery Society, we should be as earnest in denouncing its injustice, as were the Liberty party, through its resolutions or addresses, to utter anything unjust to either of the societies, we should not hesitate to defend them. With all these organizations we can heartily co-operate; for their principles are identical—their objects harmonious—their policies perfectly compatible. God forbid that they should fall out by the way!

## Gov. Corwin.

Sir—Permit me to call your attention to two sentences in your recent message, and to propound to you, respectfully, two questions. You say, "In Ohio every citizen who has attained to majority, after a short residence in the State, and who has been charged with or paid taxes, is armed with the right of suffrage. Our fundamental law, therefore, and the general legislation of the State, have all been made to wear the same aspect; they each regard all men as equal, and seek to extend to all an equal amount."

These are the two sentences—now for the two questions—

"Is the colored citizen of our State, in your estimation, a man? If he is, I ask, 2ly. If your conscience acquits you in asserting that which is not true?"

CENSOR.

## Ohio Legislature.

Monday, December 5th, the Senate organized by electing James J. Farn, Speaker, pro tem; Thomas J. Morgan, Clerk, pro tem; and George K. Knapp, Sergeant at Arms.

By vote the standing rules of the last session, were adopted, till others could be provided. Messrs. Clark, Nash and Aten, were appointed a committee to report on the unfinished business of the last session.

Messrs. Walton, Nash and Latham, were appointed a standing committee on elections. Messrs. Bartley, Ford and Mitchell, were constituted a committee to report standing rules for the government of the Senate during the present session.

In the afternoon session, the usual joint committee to wait upon the Governor was appointed. The House, at the beginning of the session, resolved to proceed to elect its officers *vis a vis* the Senate, whereupon Judge Chaney was chosen Speaker, Gideon Ayres, Clerk, and John French, Sergeant at Arms.

Mr. Steedman gave notice, that on to-morrow, or some subsequent day, he would ask leave to present a bill for the repeal of the "act relating to Fugitives from labor, or service," passed Feb. 29, 1839.

Mr. McNulty gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the repeal of the charter of Oberlin Institute.

December 6th;

Bill introduced and read for the first time in the House.—By Mr. Byington, to provide for the appraisal of personal property under execution.—By Mr. Steedman, to repeal the act relating to Fugitives from labor or service, commonly called the Black Act; also to amend the act for the revaluation of canal lands belonging to the State.—By Mr. McNulty, to repeal the charter of the Oberlin Collegiate Institute.

December 7th.

The following are the Standing Committees of the Senate, announced by the Speaker on Thursday:

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Bartley, Newton, Walton.

On Finance.—Messrs. Walton, Ford, Clarke.

On Claims.—Messrs. Robbins, Wade, Jones.

On Canals.—Messrs. McConnell, Barnett, Koch.

On Roads and Highways.—Messrs. McConnell, Jackson, Franklin.

On Schools and School Lands.—Messrs. Nash, Harris, Wolcott.

On New Counties.—Messrs. Richey, Fuller, Landon.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Walcott, Wade, Miller.

On Medical Colleges and Universities.—Messrs. Clark, Henderson, Johnson.

On Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce.—Messrs. Miller, Denny, Robbins.

On Penitentiary.—Messrs. Lahm, Ridgway, Mitchell.

On the Library.—Messrs. Harris, Jackson, Johnson.

On the Currency.—Messrs. Latham, Newton, McCutchen.

On the Public Lands.—Messrs. Parker, Stanton, McConnell.

On Railroads and Turnpikes.—Messrs. Jones, Van Vorhes, Hazeltine.

On Public Institutions.—Messrs. Franklin, Lahm, Parker.

On Corporations.—Messrs. Aten, Henderson, McAnnelly.

On Public Buildings.—Messrs. McCutchen, Ridgway, Ketch.

On the Public Debt.—Messrs. Hazeltine, Denny, Mitchell.

## Standing Committees of the House.

The SPEAKER appointed the following standing committees:

Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. McFarland, Henderson, Chambers, Clark, and Converse.

Unfinished Business.—Messrs. Baird, Housman, Cahill, Converse, and McConnell.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Byington, Probasco, McNulty, Kelley of Cuyahoga, and Johnson.

Finance.—Messrs. McFarland, Earl, Brisk, Larwill, and Atkinson.

Banks and the Currency.—Messrs. Olds, Dike, Sharp, Byington, and Gordon.

Public Works.—Messrs. Meredith, Campbell, Mudgett, Chambers, Nelson.

Common Schools, Colleges and Universities.—Messrs. Brisk, Curry, Green, Fuller and James.

Medical Colleges and Medical Societies.—Messrs. Henderson, Ackley, Clark, Bowen, and Humphreys.

Roads and Highways.—Messrs. Okey, Chenoweth, Martin, of Columbiana, Seward and Wakefield.

Public Lands.—Messrs. McNulty, Fisher, Meredith, McClure, and Steedman.

Agriculture and Manufactures.—Messrs. Brown, Larsen, Willford, Webb, and Douglass.

Claims.—Messrs. Larwill, Chambers, Mudgett, Soward and Bess.

The Militia.—Messrs. Meredith, Sharp, Earl, White and Robinson.

The National Road.—Messrs. Green, Gallagher, McClung, Fudge and Fitcher.

Railroads.—Messrs. McConnell, McCrea, Cahill, Converse and Baird.

New Counties.—Messrs. King, Baldwin, Kelley, of Perry, Robinson, and Kilgore.

The Library.—Messrs. Filcher, Woodbridge, Humphreys, Curry, and Reid.

Public Buildings.—Messrs. Kelley of Perry, Probasco, Martin of Stark, Counts and White.

Public Institutions.—Messrs. Clark, Tuttle, Spindler, Ross and Warner.

Corporations.—Messrs. Johnson, Schenck, Warner, Ross and Kilgore.

The Penitentiary.—Messrs. McClung, Bowen, Reid, Pardee, and Okey.

Public Printing.—Messrs. Steedman, Woodbridge, Gruber, Smith, and Martin of Stark.

The Public Debt.—Messrs. Henderson, Gruber, Schenck, Atherton and Olds.

Enrollment.—Messrs. Mudgett, and Gallagher.

In the Senate, a resolution was received from the House, for the election, on Friday next, of one Senator in Congress and one State Printer, for the State of Ohio, which resolution was amended by striking out Friday, and inserting "Wednesday, the 14th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M."

The resolution was then adopted—yeas 24, nays 8.

The bill to repeal the act relating to fugitives from labor and service in other States, passed February, 1839, was read a third time, and the question being on its passage, it passed by yeas 48, nays 23.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON CITY, 12th Mo., 2nd., 1842.

FRIEND BAILEY:

I arrived in this city yesterday by the rail road from Baltimore, where I stayed with a friend about two days. The weather has been unusually cold for the season, and a snow about four inches in depth, fell on the 30th ult., most of which still lies, and the music of sleigh-bells can be heard at almost any hour, both here and in Baltimore. Two days sun however, is melting it rapidly.

At the latter city, I soon discovered that I was surrounded by an atmosphere quite different from that in which I have been educated, as respects the subject of human rights. This was discoverable from the low state of agriculture, as indicated by the bad fences and dilapidated dwellings on the road after we crossed Mason and Dixon's line; it was manifested by the harsh and commanding tone of expression which was used by employers to their hands, whether bond or free; from the great indifference exhibited towards the colored people of the City of Baltimore, in their present distressed condition for the want of employment, and the general practice of impugning to the "niggers" almost every unseemly act of their committed.

Numerous circumstances, the existence of which were heretofore unknown to me, but which I here encounter daily, go to confirm every apprehension I had previously entertained in reference to the pestiferous influence of slavery, upon the morals and the religion of a community. "Laziness of niggers" is spoken of as though the industry of a man was to be tested by his readiness to act without a motive, and their "stealing" as though motives to honesty were held out to them.

For the whites to be lazy is honorable, they take pride in not working, but subsisting upon the proceeds of the labor of others—for the blacks to do so is unpardonable. The whites steal too, and are punished, but the punishment is generally less rigorous than that meted out to blacks for the same crime—thus is notoriously the case in Virginia, and is true, I believe, of most of the Southern States. The rule seems to be here, that where little is given, much will be required!

The Baltimore Clipper has recently published two articles entitled "a bone for the abolitionists," they are brief narratives of two slaves who, after tasting the sweets of freedom, returned again to their masters. One case was that of a slave who ran away from his master and a comfortable home, was gone two weeks earned fifty cents, spent one dollar and fifty cents, and continues the writer, "that fact set him to thinking" and he resolved to return to his late master and take just what he chose to give him &c.

The other case is a similar one, first published in the N. O. Bee. This boy had been coaxed away by some "sneaking abolitionist," and after enjoying his freedom for near a year and "suffering much" he has voluntarily returned to his master; and the editor of the Clipper says, (I will not say he thinks) three fourths of the runaway slaves now suffering in the North would return if they were able. These being the most striking and convincing arguments perhaps ever produced in favor of the "happy institution," let us publish them. Who will doubt after this, the rightfulness of slaveholding? Two slaves, agreeably to the statements of slaveholders, have gone back to enjoy the happy privilege of working for others without wages! Of what use will it be for abolitionists to theorise upon this subject hereafter?

The Liberty vote in Massachusetts, the vote in favor of admitting colored people to the right of the elective franchise in Rhode Island, the resolutions unanimously adopted by the legislature of Vermont, instructing their members in Congress to vote against the annexation of Texas, for the abolition of slavery in the D. C., or for the removal of the seat of Government; and the release of Latimer from jail in Massachusetts, have contributed to excite much interest in the slave question in every quarter. A Lynchburgh paper is out for a slaveholder's convention, but the Richmond Whig is unfavorable to it. The Mayor of Norfolk, Virginia, has called a meeting of the citizens of that town and vicinity to take measures for redress in the case of "the outrageous proceedings of the abolitionists and the authorities of Boston," in liberating Latimer. But are not all these things cheering? There are other events transpiring daily which denote the onward march of the principles of liberty in this country.

I have learned that there has been quite a march towards the North pole from this region, within the last month or two; a whole family absconded recently from Georgetown in this District, and a number of slaves of that neighborhood who attended a camp-meeting a few weeks since, never returned. It seems a pity that men should thus summarily be deprived of property, but it is also a pity that men should be deprived of their liberty. No abolitionist should be so destitute of feeling as to pity the unfortunate slaveholder who has invested his money in this *beastly* kind of property. He is not so much to be pitied when he loses as when he buys it.

A considerable sensation has been produced by these circumstances, but if a state of slavery is the most desirable place, there is no doubt they will all return except those who have spent all the money they have cleared while in slavery, and are "unable to return."

Respectfully thy friend,  
B. B. D.

WASHINGTON CITY,  
12th Month, 3rd.

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WASHINGTON CITY,  
12th Month, 3rd.

FRIEND BAILEY:—The members of Congress have been unusually late getting here this season. It is supposed there were not over twenty here till to-day. Several have arrived however, during this day, and most of the balance will doubtless come in to-morrow.

The political papers are flattering the people, or rather hoping that Congress will be likely to let president-making alone this session, and attend to their legitimate business, but this is just the time when we may expect this matter to be all connected. Gen. Scott arrived here the other day, and there are some speaking of him for the presidency, but Clay is still the one to suit this climate. There is not so much said here by the Democratic party on the subject, it is rather early.



## Miscellaneous.

## Religious Worship.

(CONCLUDED.)

It may be said that the ministerial office is appointed by God. Not more so than the office of a jailor, a hangman, or a warrior—provided the human government and war be right and a duty, as government and war are not. Governments of human will and blood cannot exist without an executive office; and whoever fills this executive office must be the common jailor and hangman, and chief warrior of the State. If, then, a government of human will and blood exists by divine right, and is a duty enjoined by the King of kings, to suffer, and hand cut, and imprison men, and put a rope around their necks and hang them, on all fitting occasions, is an office of divine appointment, as truly as the ministerial office.

It may be said that ministers are consecrated to their office by prayer and imposition of hands. So ought constables, sheriffs, governors and presidents to be—as well as ministers. Every reason that can be urged why ministers ought thus to be set apart and dedicated, may be urged for setting apart men by prayer and the imposition of hands on the part of the Presbytery to the office of a jailor, a hangman or a warrior.—And inasmuch as the duties of a jailor, a hangman or a soldier, are far more difficult to perform in the spirit of Christ—more revolting to our social sympathies, more torturing to our brotherly affections—more likely to bring down upon us the scorn and execration of the world, and more dangerous to life, than the duties of the ministerial office—it is far more necessary that those who fill these offices and perform these duties, if duties they be, should be consecrated to their work of violence and blood by the prayers and religious ceremonies of the clergy and church—provided—these prayers and ceremonies are of any use. To mount a pulpit, read the Bible, pray, sing and preach, and be well paid for it, in a peaceful, quiet, and self-satisfied frame of mind, is comparatively easy—but to mount a scaffold, tie a man's hands and feet, and draw a cap over his face, and then deliberately break his neck, or cut his head off, in the spirit of Christ, in a calm, peaceful, heavenly frame of mind, and to the divine glory as ministers say we ought to do, and can do, is another affair altogether. He might well be counted a prodigy that can do it. If, then, men are to be consecrated to any office by the prayers of Presbyteries, Doctors, Bishops or Popes, it should be to those offices whose duties are most trying to our natures, most torturing to our brotherly sympathies, and most hazardous to reputation, to person and life. The holiest men should be sought out for jailors, hangmen and warriors, and then consecrated by the most solemn and imposing of ceremonies; provided, as ministers say, human government is right and a duty, and provided there is any adaptation in such prayers and ceremonies to qualify men to fill any office with more purity, impartiality and devotion. Why is it, then, that human government is generally executed by the most abandoned men?—Why is the business of imprisoning, hanging and shooting men committed to the most unprincipled and ferocious? Why do not the holiest men, ministers and professors, Reverends, Doctors, Bishops and Cardinals, (if they are the holiest,) push forward, eager to see their Heavenly Father by imprisoning, gibbeting, and shooting his children—their brethren—whom they are required to love; if, as they say, war and human government be duties divinely imposed? If the offices of jailor, hangman and warrior be a divine appointment, as ministers affirm, then in proportion as men are Christ-like, are guided by his spirit, they will be eager to fill them and do their bloody duties. Can it be so?

## HOLY TIMES AND PLACES.

Time is divided into holy and unholy—and places into sacred and profane, or consecrated and unconsecrated. The first day of the week, is deemed holy; the other six, unholy; and men think they must be more devout and serious on the first than on any other day of the week. Eat and drink more temperately; dress more cleanly; behave more decently and modestly; look more soberly; pray more frequently and earnestly; move about with more gravity and with a more serious air; speak in a more subdued and gentle tone; and attend to works of justice, mercy and necessity more punctually, and with more solemnity, on the first than on any succeeding day. So of places. A meeting-house, with its pulpit, pews, cushions and pillars, is deemed a sacred place. A counting-room, a store, a town-house, or dwelling-house, are deemed profane. Men think they must look more soberly, speak more mildly, sit, stand and walk more gravely in a church than in the wild woods?

Why? One spot in the universe is as holy as another. A stump or a rock as holy as a pulpit; a barn, a wigwam, the valley or bleak mountain top, as meeting-house. To be sure, the heathenish mummy or consecrated by the priests was not less profane, on the wood and iron, brick and mortar, than compose the fort, arsenal, ship of war, or State-house, the silk, cotton and wool, that compose the pulpit, and meeting-house, and their drapery. What of that? The profane mummy of ministers, in consecrating churches, imparts no more sanctity to the materials of which they are composed, than the music, fings, shouts and hurrahs of warriors and politicians impart to the walls and windows, sails and prisons, court-rooms and State houses. Holy and unholy, sacred and profane, as expressive of moral purity and impurity, cannot properly be applied to time and place. Every moment of time and every place are alike consecrated by the Divine presence. All times and places are alike holy to Him, because He is alike holy and present in all times and places. Every moment of time and every place should be alike consecrated to the Holy One—i. e. be equally holy and entirely devoted to His service at all times and in all places; and we shall be, if we have put on Christ. The bleak mountains and sunny valleys, the deep forests and harvest fields—the green turf, the sand, the rock and tossing billows, are all consecrated by the presence of the Deity.

Every spot in creation is consecrated by His foot-prints. The wide universe is His temple. No place can be made more sacred by the ceremony of human consecration. If the Divinity be within us all place and times will be alike holy to us. Holiness and sin cannot be predicated time or place—and our actions depend not on the times or places in which they are performed for their good or evil qualities and tendencies, but on the fact that they are, or are not, conformed to the great and only governing principle of the world—i. e. the Divine Will. "God is love, and if we dwell in love, we dwell in God, and God in us." Thus to be united to God and man by love—a love that hopeth all things, believeth all things, endureth all things, would make this a consecrated dwelling, and all time, consecrated time.

Why should not the ceremony of consecration by ministers be performed on other places as well as on meeting-houses and pulpits? On jails, prisons, gallows, forts, ships of war, and legislative halls? If, as ministers teach, war and human government be duties, these places should be consecrated by the prayers of the clergy to the purposes of governing and killing men, as well as churches and pulpits to the purposes of praying, preaching and singing. Places designed for the purposes of governing, imprisoning and slaughtering men, need not be dedicated by the prayers and

religious ceremonies of the clergy—if these prayers and ceremonies can impart any sanctity to them, for they are now covered with human blood.

To set apart particular times and places for divine worship, and to suppose that divine worship is any more appropriate to such times and places than to all other times and places, seems to be the subjective of all just ideas of christian worship. Whom shall we worship the rest of the time? Whom shall we serve in all other places? The first day of the week to worship our Creator. Whom shall we worship the rest of the week? The meeting-house for the worship of the Divine Being. Whom shall we serve in the store, the camp, the battlefield, the legislative hall, or executive office? Belzebub, Mammon, or Self. Look at the subject in the light of true christian worship—i. e. obedience. One day of the week to serve the Lord—six, to serve ourselves! The meeting-house to obey the Lord in the State-house, the camp, the farm, the workshop, to obey our lusts in. A certain time and place set apart and consecrated to rendering service and obedience to our Creator—but all other times and places consecrated to our lusts and pleasures! Our religion confined to the Sabbath and the meeting-house; and all other times and places devoted to ambition, avarice, or revenge! Thus it is with men when they assume to alter the Divine economy. Christianity consecrates all times and places to the service of the Lord—i. e. it requires men to be free from sin and to be employed in His service and worship, in all times and places of their existence.

A veneration for the Holy One—a sense of His presence, government and glory, a feeling of obligation to love and obey Him, a dread of sin, and a desire for sanctification—in a word, piety (or what is called piety) is mostly confined to the first day of the week, and is associated with the pulpit, pews, cushions and drapery of a meeting-house; they leave their religion, their sense of the Divine presence, and their obligations to be devout and holy, just and merciful, behind them; and when the Sabbath is over, and they get on to their farms, into their shops and counting rooms, they look, speak, walk and act as if they were in a different world, had different interests and obligations, and were under a different government, and a different order of things, from what they were on the Sabbath and in the meeting-house. They assume a different and often an opposite character. This could not be if they had been with Jesus. They have followed blind and time-serving leaders, who have taught them for commandments the traditions of men. Ambitious men who make merchandise of the gospel, have led them away from Christ. Return, deceived ones, to the true Bishop and Shepherd of your souls—practically assert the truth, that JESUS IS KING, take His yoke upon you, be yoked with His mind, and to you all places, times, callings and professions will be alike holy and consecrated to Divine worship; and your souls will find a sweet and calm repose in Christ.—Then to live would be Christ; to die, gain.

N. B. I would not have men less devout in the meeting-house, but equally devout in all other places. I would not have men less holy on the first day of the week, but equally holy in every other day. Not less consecrated to God in the social and public assemblies of Christians, but equally and as entirely consecrated to Him, on the farm, in the counting-room, and in every place where it is right for them to be, and in every pursuit in which it is right to be engaged.

Philadelphia, Nov. 18th, 1840.

H. C. W.

UNION OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC. The company chartered by the Government of New Grenada to construct a ship canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans have completed their surveys, made a road over the Isthmus, and are proceeding to make the canal. An authentic account in the Cincinnati Chronicle says:

The company having completed a provisional or temporary road from the bay of Chagres on the Pacific to the town of Chagres on the Atlantic ocean, is not only freed from the necessity of requiring additional time, but the Republic of New Grenada could not refuse it without violating its engagements, since the company have completed its contract before even the expiration of the time limited for the construction of any communication whatever. Besides this, it has caused the whole country through which the projected canal is to pass, as well as all the rivers and water courses which must contribute to it, to be thoroughly explored.

These explorations, conducted with great talent by the engineer, MOREL, have demonstrated that the Isthmus of Panama, instead of being a ridge of rocks, as many geographers have described it, is, on the contrary, a valley from four to thirteen miles in width, and scattered over with conical heights of from 20 to 60 feet elevation, which, on the east and west, rest upon low chains varying from 110 to 415 feet in height. Among these conical heights, wind in all directions various streams and rivers, which descend from the termination of the Andes and unite in two principal channels. The one, which is the river Chagres, throws itself into the Caribbean Sea; the other, called the Rio Grande, flows toward the Pacific ocean. The dividing country between these rivers has an elevation of only 37 feet above the highest known level of the sea, or of 64 feet above low tides, the flood-tides, sometimes attaining a height of 27 feet.

The excavation or cutting necessary to unite the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by means of the river Vinto, Bernardino, and Fafan, is only twelve miles and a half; the fall will be regulated by four double locks of 185 feet in length. The whole of the projected canal will be 49 miles in length, 135 feet in breadth at the surface and 20 to 30 feet in depth at the bottom, 20 feet in depth, and will be navigable for vessels of from 1,000 to 1,400 tons. All the rivers which are to serve as ports in the canal have, at the lowest water, a depth varying from 5 to 15 feet; they will be swept and excavated to a depth of 20 feet, and kept at that depth by means of two canal-locks. The country, through which the canal will pass presents a clayish soil, with no rock except at the mouth of the Chagres, where the formation is so slaty that it will present no obstacle.

Although the construction of the canal of the Panama will require no purchase of land and no outlay for stone, lime, or cement, all which materials are to be found on the spot, still the company has not hesitated to estimate its cost at the highest rates of constructing such works, as those, for example, of the Calcutta Canal of Scotland, and the Louisville Canal—the rate of \$32,900 francs, or about \$66,157 per mile; so that the 42 miles of canal, properly so called, will cost \$14,821,800 francs, or about \$2,775,615. In these estimates are included the cost of four steam tow-boats, two folding bridges of cast iron, 140 feet in length, and several smaller ones.

This junction of the two oceans, by bringing the islands of the Pacific, China, Japan, Australia, Borneo, Sumatra, &c. some 4,000 leagues nearer to us, will render the navigation or the ocean less dangerous, less expensive, and more expeditious, will effect a great revolution in the commerce of the whole world, a revolution of which America will experience the benefits before all other nations.

The total population of the colony of Sierra Leone, is 40,000—colored population, males, 21,754, females, 17,250; white population, males, 75, females, 24; aliens, males, 927, females, one.

## Mr. Dickens and Father Taylor.

Below will be found an account of the preaching of Father Taylor, a man of peculiar and powerful eloquence in the pulpit.—The account given by Dickens is very graphic, and shows his powers of description:

"The only preacher I heard in Boston was Mr. Taylor, who addresses himself peculiarly to seamen, and who was once a mariner himself. I found his chapel down among the shipping, in one of the narrow, old, water-side streets, with a gay blue flag waving freely from its roof. In the gallery opposite to the pulpit were a little choir of male and female singers, a violoncello, and a violin. The preacher already sat in the pulpit, which was raised on pillars, and ornamented behind with painted drapery of a lively and somewhat theatrical appearance. He looked a weather-beaten, hard-featured man, of about six or eight and fifty; with deep lines graven as it were into his face, dark hair, and a stern, keen eye. Yet the general character of his countenance was pleasant and agreeable.

The service commenced with a hymn, to which succeeded an extemporary prayer. It had the fault of frequent repetition, incidental to all prayers; and breathed a tone of general sympathy and charity, which, is not so commonly a characteristic of this form of address to the Deity as it might be. That done he opened his discourse, taking for his text a passage from the songs of Solomon, laid upon the desk before the commencement of the service by some unknown member of the congregation: "Who is this coming up from the wilderness, leaning on the arm of her Beloved?"

He landed this text in all kinds of ways, and twisted it into all manner of shapes! but always ingeniously, and with a rude eloquence, well adapted to the comprehension of his hearers.

Indeed, if I be not mistaken, he studied their sympathies and understandings much more than the display of his own powers. His imagery was all drawn from the sea, and from the incidents of a seaman's life. He spoke to them of "that glorious man, Lord Nelson," and of Collingwood; and drew nothing in, as the saying is, by the head and shoulders, but brought it to bear upon his purpose, naturally, and with a sharp mind to its effect. Sometimes, when much excited with his subject, he had an odd way—compounded of John Bunyan and Balfour of Burley—of taking his great gait under his arm and pacing up and down the pulpit with it; looking steadily down, meantime, into the midst of the congregation. Thus, when he applied his text to the first assemblage of his hearers, and pictured the wonder of the church at their presumption in forming a congregation among themselves, has stopped short with his Bible under his arm in the manner I have described, and pursued his discourse after this manner:

"Who are these—who are they—who are these fellows? where do they come from? where are they going to? Come from! What's the answer? Leaning out of the pulpit, and pointing downward with his right hand; "From below!" Starting back again, and looking at the sailors before him: "From below my brethren. From under the hatches of sin, batted down above you by the evil one. That's where you came from!"—a walk up and down the pulpit: "and where are you going!"—stopping abruptly: "where are you going? Aloft!" very softly, and pointing upward: "Aloft!"—louder; "aloft!" louder still; "That's where you are going—with a fair wind—all taut, and trim, steering direct for Heaven in its glory, where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest." Another walk: "That's where you are going to, my friends. That's the place. That's the port. That's the heaven. Its blessed harbor—still water there, in all changes of the wind and tides; no driving ashore upon the rocks, or slipping your cables and putting out to sea, there: Peace—Peace—Peace—all peace!" Another walk, and putting the Bible under his left arm: "What!—these fellows are coming from the wilderness, are they? Yes. From the dreary, blighted wilderness of Iniquity, whose only crop is Death. But do they lean upon nothing, these poor seamen?" Three raps upon the Bible: "Oh yes. Yes. They lean upon the arm of their Beloved." Three more raps; "Upon the arm of their Beloved"—three more, and a walk: "Pilot, guiding-star and compass all in one to all hands—here it is—three more: 'Here it is. They can do their seaman's duty manfully, and be easy in their minds in the utmost peril and danger, with this'—two more: 'They can come, even these poor fellows can come, from the wilderness, leaning on the arm of their Beloved, and go up—up—up!'—raising his hands higher, and higher, at every repetition of the word, so that he stood with it at last stretched above his head, regarding them in a strange rapt manner, and pressing the book triumphantly to his breast, until he gradually subsided into some other portion of his discourse.

## Summary.

The Portsmouth, Saco and Portland Railroad, was opened for public travel on the 22d inst. The road is 51 miles in length, and it is but about 18 months since it was commenced.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says that the rumor is again revived, that Isaac Hill, of New Hampshire, is about to assume the editorial charge of President Tyler's official paper—the Madisonian.

Tennessee has removed from her statute books a trace of the dark ages, by abolishing in toto imprisonment for debt.

RHODE ISLAND.—The Providence Journal contained the votes of 25 towns, which give 3635 votes for the new Constitution, and 19 against it. For admitting blacks to the right of suffrage 1797, against it 556.

The seat of government of Texas has been removed from Houston to the town of Washington, on the Brazos. The government had its existence in that place, and the declaration of independence was made there. Washington is within a day's ride of the most populous portion of Texas.

GALE ON LAKE ERIE.—We learn from the Buffalo Commercial that there was a severe gale of wind on Lake Erie, on Friday, the 18th inst. It lasted about twelve hours. The wind blew a perfect hurricane most of the time, and

the air was so filled with snow that one could scarcely see twenty yards. The temperature was very low, and altogether it was the worst gale ever experienced in Buffalo. It had done much damage on the water and the land. Many vessels were wrecked and others driven ashore.

A dreadful storm took place on the coast of England, about the last of October, during which the loss of life and property was immense.

A SHORT SERMON.—Winter is coming in great earnest! The Scriptures say, "the poor ye always have with you." When you are sitting round your good coal fire these dreary evenings, don't forget that some poorer brother or sister may be shivering and hungry. A load of wood or a loaf of bread will take little from your plenty, and the thanks of the hungry fed, the needy comforted, the shivering frame warmed to a life and hope, will repay you a thousand fold.

The equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington by West, intended to be placed on the triumphal arch opposite Appleton-house, is just completed. It is twenty-eight feet two inches high, and a Life-Guardsman, armed cap-a-pie, can ride with ease under the horse's belly.

A fire broke out in New Bedford, on Thursday morning, about two o'clock, in a large wooden building, occupied by Messrs. Churchill, Ward, Ryder, and others, as a manufactory of oil casks, spars, candle boxes, &c. A large assortment of property was destroyed, together with the building.

The Earl of Erne at the Cork Castle show, took the pledge of total abstinence, as did Sir Richard Musgrave.

A London corn merchant, who failed the other day with liabilities to the amount of £588,728 12s. 10d, commenced business in April, 1840, with a capital of £5974 9s. 3d.

VIOLATING THE SABBATH.—A number of persons have been presented by police officer Yorkes for violating the Lord's day by keeping their stores open. The Mayor has expressed his determination to visit the penalty of the law upon every person so offending.—Philadelphia Courier.

A lad named Shion, who was gunning with some others, was accidentally killed near Mount Holly, a few days since, by a shot from one of his companions. The Philadelphia Ledger says this is the forty-seventh death from careless use of fire arms, recorded since the first of October.

Dr. Johnson, or some other great man, says he never knew a man to get into a passion with a perfectly clean shirt on.

On the 1st inst., at Mineral Point, Wisconsin Territory, a man named Caffé was executed for the murder of Southwick. Upwards of five thousand spectators of all ages, classes and sexes, were present.

The steam frigate *Mississippi* was hauled to her winter quarters at the Charleston Navy Yard, yesterday, and this morning the work of stripping her of sails, yards, &c., was commenced. As we observed a few days since, she will be laid up till spring.

An interesting daughter of Mr. George Scott, of Fallsburg, Sullivan County, New York, aged about five years, was burnt to death on the 11th inst., in consequence of her clothes taking fire. She was at school, and the affair took place during the intermission at noon.

Commander Franklin Buchanan has received orders to take command of the U. S. ship *Vincennes*, New York, and the officers lately attached to the *Mississippi* have been transferred to the *Vincennes*.

We find in the London papers, received Saturday, that a descendant of the deceased Dr. Hirschel, at the advanced age of 81—for many years Chief Rabb, or Rof, of the Jews in England. He was celebrated for his great knowledge of the Jewish law.

Texas.—The Mobile Advertiser contains a letter from Galveston, dated Nov. 5, from which we make the following extract, giving a most discouraging view of the state of things in Texas:

"Never since this Republic merged into existence have its affairs presented so gloomy a prospect. A thousand calamities seem to have fallen upon us at once, which if they do not overcome us, will at least paralyze our energies for some time to come. We have a Bankrupt Treasury, and intellect Executive, and disunion and confusion everywhere existing. A crisis seems to be approaching, and, unless foreign aid should interfere in our behalf, we cannot but anticipate the most disastrous consequences. We have received authentic intelligence that Santa Anna is collecting a formidable force, for the purpose of operating against us both by sea and by land; and, from our exposed and defenceless situation, but feeble opposition can be made.

FARM FOR SALE. A farm of 36 acres situated upon a road 7 miles from town, having 25 acres in tillage, a frame barn, a house with 3 rooms, a spring house, a garden with peaches, currants, and strawberries, and an orchard of apple, pear and peach trees. The land is good quality and level.

A good farm of 125 acres; located close to a turnpike road 23 miles from town, 75 acres in cultivation, a new frame house with 6 rooms and a cellar, a frame barn with sheds and cribs, a garden and an orchard of 2 to 3 acres of apple trees, good kinds. The land is highly situated, well irrigated with springs and a run.

A cheap farm of 440 acres, situated 54 miles from Cincinnati, and near a county seat, having 150 acres in culture; a good frame house, a hewed log barn, and a spring house; a kitchen and a cellar, also a stone spring house, a brick smoke house, and a barn 74 by 24. The soil is good quality, rolling but not broken. It is a good stock farm.

Apply to THOMAS EMERY, Estate and Money Agent, No. 11, East 4th st.

## FARM FOR SALE.

DESIRABLE FARM of 80 acres, situated 12 miles from town, having 60 acres in tillage; a small orchard, a good brick house, with six rooms; a cellar, a run and several springs. The land consists of upland, and rich bottom land, well located for cultivation.

A cheap farm of 360 acres, situated 24 miles from Madison, and near the Indianapolis State Road, has 130 acres in culture; a good frame house, a hewed log barn, and an orchard of 150 apple and 100 peach trees, excellent soil. The soil is excellent, and consists of rich and rich bottom land. Apply to THOMAS EMERY, Estate and Money Agent, No. 11, East Fourth Street, Oct. 15, 1842.—if.

THE subscriber has for sale at his Ware house, No. 172

200 Reams dub. med.  
100 " Fine s. royal  
100 " Fine med.  
150 " Imperial.  
200 " Ruled cap and post.  
500 " Plain do.  
200 " Wrapping paper s'd.  
300 Gro. Bonnet boards.

July 9th, 1842. JAMES H. SPEER, 51-4.

The subscriber respectfully solicits cattle breeders, graziers and drovers to call at his farm one mile west of Columbus on the National Road, and examine his Durham Stock. Having incurred great expense in procuring the best imported cattle, and having for several years been strict attention to the improvement of his stock, he is now prepared to please the most fastidious. He offers for sale, at low prices, fifty half bred and fifty thorough bred heifers and cows, and a large number of young bulls. He is prepared, also, to sell or purchase males from one to three years old. MICHAEL L. SULLIVANT, Franklin, July, 1842. 7m9-4f

## MANSION HOUSE.

MAIN STREET, BETWEEN CANAL AND COURT-HOUSE, CINCINNATI.

THE subscriber respectfully informs Merchants, Traders, and Travelers generally of the Mansion House and its vicinity, that he still continues at the above old established stand; (having a lease for a term of years) where he will be happy to accommodate them, in a manner not inferior to any house in the City; having comfortable rooms, good beds &c., and bells communicating to the Bar from each apartment.

A general reading room is attached. Also an extensive stable, which is under the care of an experienced person.

He returns his thanks to the public, for the very liberal patronage recently bestowed, and hopes by strict attention to receive a continuance of their favors, "and to make it truly a business house for the Valley and its vicinity."

Board \$1 per day.

ROB. F. LEVERING, 61.

July 9th, 1842.

Dayton papers will please copy for 6 mo., and send bills to Mansion House.

## To Hu seekers.

NEW LINEN GOODS, just received from Auction, 2-4-4 Housewife Irish Linen, superior make. A large assortment of new Sheetings, Blanket Table Cloths, all sizes. Do. Napkins, together with a great variety of Linen Towelling, Diapers and Crash, including a full assortment of VERY GOODS, of all descriptions, which will be sold at low prices.

CHARLES WISE, N. W. corner of Arch and Fifth streets, Philad.

July 9th, 1842.

## JOHN MAC MILLAN, CABINET MAKER AND UNDERTAKER.

North-east corner of New and North streets, Cincinnati, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced business, and hopes, by strict attention to 1st, to secure a share of the public patronage.

He keeps constantly on hand, coffins of every description, shrouds, caps, and plates neatly engraved. Also, Hearse and Carriages of the very best quality, and will procure graves, on the shortest notice, at 5¢ of the grave yards in the city or its vicinity. Charges, in all cases, moderate.

August 6, 1842. 3-m

## PROSPECTUS

OF THE SEVENTH VOLUME OF THE

## PHILANTHROPIST.

The subscriber, having become the proprietor of the Philanthropist, solicits the patronage of the friends of FREE DISCUSSION.

He will be made in the general character of the Philanthropist, except that, to accommodate those who take no other paper, more attention will be paid to its agricultural, news and commercial departments. A price current of the Cincinnati market, and a bank note list, will be given in each number.

The editorial department will remain as usual under my control.

TERMS.—\$2.00 per annum, in advance; \$2.50, if payment be delayed more than six months. To encourage subscription by clubs, twenty copies will be sent to one address for \$30.00, paying advance. Any individual curing ten responsible subscribers shall be entitled to one copy.

Cincinnati June, 1842. G. BAILEY JR.

## JOB WORK

Neatly Executed at the Office of the Philanthropist.

## MOUNT PLEASANT HOTEL.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

JOSEPH GLANT solicits the patronage of his friends of temperance, at his Temperance House, Mt Pleasant, Hamilton county, O. 2-4f

## H. WALLBRIDGE.

BOARDING HOUSE, North side of Third street, between Plum and Elm. 51-4f

## ANTI-SLAVERY PUBLICATIONS.

THE subscriber informs the members of anti-slavery societies, and all persons who desire to read the anti-slavery publications that have issued from the American press, that he has purchased all the books, pamphlets, tracts, prints, &c., lately belonging to the American Anti-Slavery Society, amounting to about eight thousand dollars, at old prices, which he offers for sale by his agent in any quantity, at low prices for cash only. Samples will be kept in his office, corner of Hanover and Exchange streets, and orders will be promptly attended to. A catalogue of the principle publications is annexed, and the prices put against them are the present (reduced) retail prices. By the hundred or larger quantity, they will be sold lower—say for bound volumes 25 per cent. discount for pamphlets, tracts, and pictures 50 per cent. discount. With respect to most of them this is below the actual cost to me in cash. They were not purchased with a view to sell at profit, but to subserve the anti-slavery cause. Such an opportunity has not previously occurred to obtain anti-slavery publications at these reduced prices, and newspapers are requested to copy this advertisement for three months, and their bills will be paid in book form. Please send a copy of the paper containing the advertisement.

LEWIS TAPPAN.

New York March 1st, 1842.

BOUND VOLUMES.

American Slavery as it is, muslim 50

Anti-slavery Manual, 20

Alton Rites, by Pres. Beecher, of Ill. 25

Call, 12 mo. 25

Alton Trials, 25

Anti-slavery Record, vols. 1, 2, and 3 set 50

Appeal, by Mrs. Child, 37 1-2

Anti-slavery Examiner, bound vols. 50

Beauties of Philanthropy, 33 1-2

Bourne's Picture of slavery, 50

Buxton on the slave-trade, 50

Cabinet of Freedom (Clarkson's history of the slave-trade), 1, 2 and 3, set 1,600

Chloe Spear, 50

Channing on Slavery, 25

Duncan on slavery, 25

Eman, in the W. I. by Thome and Kimball muslim, 50

Do do do in boards with map 25

Enemies of Constitution discovered Fountain, plain binding, 64mo. 12 1-2

Gustavus Vassa, 37 1-2

Crusade's Letters to Miss Beecher, 37 1-2

Jay's View 37 1-2

Light and Truth 15